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8 Lockwood Bills Reported Out, 3 Killed

Senate Cities Committee Approves Acts Forcing Insurance Firms and Banks to Aid Housing

Doom of Measures in Assembly Seen

ALBANY, March 13.—The Senate Cities Committee to-day reported out eight of the eleven Lockwood bills by unanimous vote. Three of the bills were killed.

The measures voted down would compel the courts to impose a prison sentence of not less than three months on violators of the Donnelly anti-trust act; establish a state trade board and change the method of settling aside judgments. On motion of Senator Lockwood the vote by which the last two were lost was reconsidered, and a fresh attempt to report them out will be made at a meeting of the committee to-morrow.

An amendment to the Trade Commission bill was made by the Lockwood committee to-night. It exempts co-operative associations of agrarians from its provisions.

The bills reported out provide that:

1. Insurance companies must invest at least 40 per cent of their investable funds in first mortgage bonds.
2. Savings banks must invest at least 40 per cent of deposits and guaranty fund in first mortgage bonds.
3. Rates on fire insurance policies and other risks shall be regulated by the State Superintendent of Insurance.
4. In insurance companies shall not be public in stocks.
5. Where court dismisses an indictment it shall state in writing the reasons therefor.
6. The State Superintendent of Insurance shall not extend the time for granting life insurance companies to dispose of their speculative securities.
7. Mutual insurance companies shall not be converted into stock companies, and otherwise regulating and protecting mutuals.
8. New York City officials may adopt municipal contracts where principal contractor fails to fulfill his obligation.

Bills Doomed in Assembly

From authoritative sources it was learned that all the housing bills reported out to-day will never reach Governor Miller. It is said that they will be killed in the Assembly.

From the same sources it was also learned that the housing bills which would be passed would be the measure extending the operation of the emergency rent laws to April 1, 1924, and the bills amending the laws, together with the proposal to permit life insurance companies to invest up to 10 per cent of their assets in apartments where the monthly rental will not exceed \$4 per room.

Emergency Message Considered

The Governor at the close of the conference said that they discussed some technical amendments to some of the bills, but that the question of an emergency message was brought up.

Asked what effect the conference might have on the housing bills the Governor replied:

"It was simply a discussion of the bills, that is all. I did not feel that I should discuss the merits of the bills. I suppose my discussion has its influence. Nothing was decided upon. There was a suggestion that in the future two of the bills that were proposed should be amended, and an emergency message might be necessary to enable the amendments to be made. But there still is time. I do not know what an emergency message is necessary in an emergency."

U. S. Finds Way to Seize Rum Beyond 3-Mile Zone

Insists Tender Taking Liquor Ashore Is Equipment of the Ship Remaining Outside

FORT PIERCE, Fla., March 13.—Telegraphic instructions have been forwarded to the United States Customs to act on its information in connection with certain cases involving seizure of alleged liquor smuggling ships beyond the three-mile limit of the American coast.

The American coast guard cutter, today, by Attorney General Daugherty, while here with President Harding, the instructions were understood to apply particularly to the case of the British schooner Grace and Ruby, which was seized off Boston several weeks ago with a valuable cargo of liquor and which is held in that port pending a disposition of the case.

The Grace and Ruby was seized after a shot was sent across her bow by the Coast Guard cutter Tampa. It is contended by the government, it is understood, that while at sea she transferred her cargo to a motor boat tender, which was subsequently seized inside the three-mile limit, and it was said here to-day that the government would attempt to establish a precedent by holding that a tender in part of a ship's equipment, and when it comes inside the three-mile limit is subject to seizure, although it may never have actually entered territorial waters.

Radio Programs

The radio programs are published every day on the back page of The Tribune.

New York

First to Last—the Truth: News Editorials—Advertisements

TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1922

Plumber Killed, Home Wrecked By Blast; Believed Making Bomb

Victim, With Police Record, Lives Hour and Half After Arm and Eyes Are Torn Out; Iron Pipe and Sulphur Boxes Are Found in the Debris

Sulphur mixed with naphtha or charcoal, or even sugar, becomes an explosive. Pietro Pecore, an Italian plumber possessing an unsavory police record, was killed last night by an explosion that occurred while he was making some sulphur compound in the kitchenette of his tenement flat in 335 East Seventy-sixth Street.

Certain only that the victim of the explosion had been hoist by his own petard, members of the bomb squad worked far into the night among the wreckage of the East Side home seeking evidence, that would link the amateur chemist with some radical organization.

They took possession of Pecore's personal correspondence and papers found in the wreckage. The bulk of this is written in Italian and has been turned over to the Italian consul for examination. A quantity of radical literature was found in Pecore's effects. An investigation also will be conducted at an address 1110a Broadway, which was scrawled on a package of chemicals found in the apartment.

Parts of what appeared to have been a metal shell were found in the wreckage. Detectives said that they dug more than twenty such fragments from walls and floor.

Angeline Pecore, the dead man's wife, with their little six-year-old son, was in the flat when the explosion occurred. At Bellevue Hospital she persistently denied to the detectives who questioned her all knowledge of the work upon which her husband had been engaged when he was blown up.

Literally, that is what happened to him. His right arm was torn off just before the elbow, the fingers of his left hand were gone; his eyes were blown from his face, and there was a gaping hole in his abdomen. Life perished in his mangled body, though, from shortly before 6 o'clock, when the accident occurred, until 7:30, when he died on an operating table in Bellevue Hospital.

A trail of mixed sulphur and elaborate of naphtha might make an effective bomb, in confined, according to chemists. Gunpowder is a mixture of sulphur and some strong oxidizing agent, such as potassium nitrate with charcoal.

(Continued on page three)

Texan Seized As \$1,500,000 Oil Swindler

Seymour E. J. Cox, of Houston, Missing Since Feb. 28, Found in Broad Hat and Puttees at Astor; Arrested An Enthusiast on Aviation

Seymour E. J. Cox, Texas millionaire, oil promoter and aviation enthusiast, wearing trim leather puttees and a broad-brimmed felt hat, was complacently surveying Broadway from the curb in front of the Hotel Astor early last night when four strangers walked up and one of them tapped him on the arm.

The strangers told him that he was under arrest on a Federal warrant issued at Houston, Texas, his home town. The strangers introduced themselves as Lieutenant James J. Gogan and Detectives Reilly and Brown, of the Bomb Squad, and Postal Inspector C. J. Weldon. They suggested that he come along without a fuss. The Texan, smiling and unperturbed, turned and asked: "Which of you gentlemen is the cop?" He was taken to Police Headquarters.

The warrant charges Cox with frauds in the sum of \$1,500,000. He is said to have obtained the money by the sale of fraudulent oil stocks and to have used the money to accomplish his purpose.

Taken Arrest Lightly

Upon reaching Headquarters the oil promoter was outwardly as calm as at the moment when accosted by the four men, and took his arrest lightly. He said that the only time that he had been arrested before was for speeding, and in answer to a question regarding his glossy puttees said that all the prominent business men of Houston wore them, and that he had to continue wearing them wherever he went, Broadway or no Broadway.

When the Federal warrant was issued in Houston on February 28, Cox, it was said, was nowhere to be found. He wasn't to be located in the offices of the Texas Realization Corporation, his Houston company, or in Houston, or in the state of Texas. A quiet search for him has been under way ever since, it is said, with New York detectives active during the last few days. Their activity ended at the moment Lieutenant Gogan and his companions caught sight of the neatly attired Mr. Cox in front of the Astor.

Trained From Michigan

Cox has been staying in this city at the Hotel Monterey, Ninety-second Street and Broadway. It was said there last night that he registered February 28 on February 28, 1922. He was signed by United States Commissioner Douglas, of Houston. Inspector Weldon said that Cox went to Michigan from Texas and had been called to the city from Michigan. Inspector Weldon is named as complainant in the warrant.

Cox's oil stock promotions and his aeronautic ventures, both here and abroad, have brought him considerable notoriety in the past. In October, 1919, the Federal Trade Commission (Continued on page three)

'Rose of Roslyn' Slain by Suitor, Who Kills Self

Virginia Forget, 19, Famous Beauty, Shot Dead as She Repulses Wedded Man, Who Dies by Own Hand

Virginia Forget, nineteen years old, daughter of Napoleon Forget, village blacksmith of Roslyn, and famed over Long Island for her beauty, was shot and killed yesterday afternoon by William Magee, a contracting carpenter, Magee, married and the father of two children, who was infuriated with the girl, then shot himself and died an hour later.

Miss Forget was secretary in the office of Andrew Westervelt, Corner of Roslyn. She was preparing to depart shortly before 5 o'clock when Magee entered and engaged her in conversation. Witnesses said they heard the girl order him to leave the office just before Magee fired two shots from a revolver. Both bullets struck Miss Forget and she fell dead. Magee turned the weapon on himself and fired into his head. He died in Nassau Hospital.

Tells of Girl Repulsing Him

Before his death Magee said he had been in love with Miss Forget, but that she had repulsed him. He had tried to get her to promise that she would not accept the attentions of certain men he declared were "not fit company." "She sneered at me and ordered me out," declared the slayer. "I saw red and fired at her. I was temporarily insane."

Witnesses said Magee had waited nearly an hour in a drug store across the street from Corner Westervelt's electric shop, where Miss Forget was employed. He left the store suddenly and entered Westervelt's store. His actions caused several men to follow him. They were too late. Before they could interfere the tragedy was over. Miss Forget was alone when Magee entered.

Mrs. Magee, wife of the slayer and suicide, appeared at Nassau Hospital shortly before his death. She collapsed when she heard of the shooting. The police told the girl had been known, but that she had refused to receive calls from him and had demanded that he refrain from speaking to her.

Called "Rose of Roslyn"

The blacksmith shop of Napoleon Forget is at the foot of a hill that leads to the Long Island estate of Clarence H. Mackay. Because of her extraordinary beauty the girl had attracted the attention of Mackay visitors using the automobile road, and among many prominent men and women of Manhattan she was known as "Rose of Roslyn."

After Magee's death his widow made an extended statement covering her knowledge of his pursuit of Miss Forget. Mrs. Magee said she had told of her efforts to reason him out of a mad passion for the girl he killed. His intimates say that for months he distantly followed her.

(Continued on page three)

2 Police and 2 Bandits Shot in \$13,000 Hold-Up

Philadelphia Bank Runner Injured; Wounded Thugs Are Caught; \$6,500 Recovered

PHILADELPHIA, March 13.—Two patrolmen and two bandits were shot and a bank runner was injured to-day when three men held up and robbed two bank messengers in the city and then escaped with the loot.

The two wounded robbers, Mario Lopez and John Vitugue, were caught after a running gun fight with Patrolmen Lawrence Butler and William J. McCafferty, who also were wounded. A satchel containing about one-half of the \$13,000 taken from Robert McGrir, the runner, after he had been assaulted and thrown into the bandit's automobile, was taken from Vitugue. The bandit who escaped is believed to have the remainder. McGrir was hurried from the car when it rounded a corner and thrown into the hands of the police, following in a truck, could get within pistol range.

It is believed the wounded men will recover, although Patrolman Butler's condition is pronounced serious. He was shot in the side. McGrir was cut on the scalp by a blow from a bandit's knifed.

Three Taken In Search for Hadas' Slayer

Thomas Flanagan, With a Long Prison Record, Held as Homicide Suspect in Murder at Columbia U.

Thomas Flanagan, a reputed desperado with a long prison record of general banditry, was arrested yesterday in connection with the murder of Samuel Hadas while visiting the robbery of a drug store at 1200 Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue, where he was a cashier. The shop is under Whittier Hall, a girl-student's dormitory associated with Teachers College of Columbia University.

While the search for Hadas' slayer was on nine new hold-ups were reported in various parts of the city. Twenty-two bandits took part in these.

Early in the day two other men, Edward Carson, 1838 Stebbins Avenue, and Jack Cardhuft, 1434 Brook Avenue, were picked up by the police at Third Avenue and 162d Street in a car, the possession of which they could not explain. It was thought by the authorities that they might know something about the Hadas shooting, and they were held under \$5,000 bail each for examination to-morrow.

The police regard the Flanagan arrest as the most important of the three in the Hadas case, and have lodged a charge of suspicion of homicide against him. His photograph had been picked out of the rogues' gallery by William Carroll and Leon Cook, two soda clerks in the drug store who witnessed the shooting, as resembling one of the three bandits who attempted to hold up the place.

Identification Not Positive

Cook went to Police Headquarters after Flanagan was arrested and after examining the prisoner in a line-up of five men said he could not positively identify him. Carroll also obtained a profile view of the prisoner, but was unable to connect him with the robbery of \$50,000 from the Horton Ice Cream Company some time ago. He was arrested at the time and was held in \$5,000 bail. This was reduced to \$15,000. The crime was charged in a case called to trial on January 19, 1922, having gone to Canada. He returned, said the police, about three days ago.

He was detained for various periods in the Catholic Protectors and the Elmira Reformatory, and was sentenced to Sing Sing person for six years for assault and robbery. He served only a few months of the term, however, according to the records, his sentence having been commuted by Governor Smith.

Miss Forget said the two soda clerks partly identified Flanagan as the man with whom Carroll grappled. The man, according to the versions of the hold-up, did not do the shooting.

Three Women in Crime

New details of the murder given to the authorities indicate that three women participated in the hold-up, and that the crime was carried out in accordance with a series of signals in which the women played the most important part.

According to the latest discoveries it appears that the long black touring car in which the bandits made their escape drew up in front of a window on the 120th Street side of the Friedgen drug store, which gave those in the car a view of the soda fountain counter. Two women were seated at the counter at the time and were in a position to see the car and its occupants through this window.

Three men alighted from the automobile and went to the corner, where they waited for the car to round the corner and a woman beside him. Shortly thereafter the woman in the car, who had been watching the window intently, dropped a handkerchief to the pavement, where it was picked up by three men.

(Continued on page five)

U. S. Intends to Press Claim

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The United States government has announced that it intends to press a claim for \$240,000,000 for the maintenance of the United States troops on the Rhine presented to the Allied Finance Ministers after it was learned by this government that the powers were preparing to partition the sum Germany was ready to pay among themselves without considering the rights of the United States.

This was made plain to-day in an official quarter which has been concerned with the status of the American army on the Rhine. The remaining members of the government for the expense of maintaining the troops in Germany, it was declared, was declared to be a legitimate one, which no technicality could prevent the government from recovering the sum.

The declaration was reiterated that this government will press its just claim against Germany, and will vigorously resist any move in the Supreme Court, then, if we don't get what we want, we may advocate the recall of judges."

The transit question came up when Edward Polak, Register of Brom County, to build a subway. We are in the best financial condition the city has ever been in twenty years. Our policy is that if new subways are to be built they shall be built on the city's own money. We won't let the traction crowd run things they are now trying to run things from Albany. We are going to fight them all the way to the United States Supreme Court; then, if we don't get what we want, we may advocate the recall of judges."

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Hylan Would Recall U. S. High Court if He Loses Transit Suit

Mayor Hylan issued a conditional ultimatum to the Supreme Court of the United States yesterday. At the meeting of the committee of the whole of the Board of Estimate the Mayor declared that the city was going to fight the Transit Commission and "the traction crowd" all the way to the highest court, and if the Supreme Court should decide against the city he might "recommend the recall of judges under the referendum and recall system."

The Mayor expressed the opinion that a conspiracy was on foot to deprive the city of its interest in the subway and turn it over to a private corporation.

"We keep hearing from the Transit Commission and in some newspapers," said the Mayor, "that the city has no money to construct subways. There is a continued propaganda spread about that the city is not in financial condition to construct subways. This is done so that the work can be awarded through private contracts. The fact is incorrect. The city has sufficient money to build subways. We are in the best financial condition the city has ever been in twenty years. Our policy is that if new subways are to be built they shall be built on the city's own money. We won't let the traction crowd run things they are now trying to run things from Albany. We are going to fight them all the way to the United States Supreme Court; then, if we don't get what we want, we may advocate the recall of judges."

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2200 Rand Rebels; Troops Gain Upper Hand; Early Peace, Says Smuts

Lloyd George Is Expected to Resign After Passage of the Irish Treaty

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From Rome comes the intimation to-day that the Genoa economic conference may be abandoned entirely as the result of the refusal of the United States to take part. Continental interest in this much-heralded gathering has ebbed considerably since President Harding's attitude became known. Should Lloyd George retire there would be no one here to arouse interest in the conference.

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Eleventh Hour Disagreement in Committee Is Likely to Throw Whole Issue Open to Amendments

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Heavy pressure from various elements in the House is declared to be the cause of the apparent upset in the plans to force the bill through the lower body under a suspension of the rule preventing amendments and requiring a straight vote for or against as it has been drafted by the committee.

In the face of signs of increasing objections to such a course, it has been confidently predicted there would be no hitch. To-night's disagreement was a complete surprise.

Had there been an agreement upon the suspension, the situation in the House is said to be somewhat different. It is expected that the bill as reported by the Ways and Means Committee would have passed easily. Should the bill now be considered by the House as a whole, it is expected that the debate would be a long one, and that the bill would be defeated by a decisive vote. The author will then offer it again as a reservation. It will be turned down also as a reservation, it is believed, although its supporters are hoping to muster enough strength for it at some stage of the proceedings before the final vote on the treaty for Senate Ratification.

Hope to Avoid Reservations

The Administration leaders do not believe they will be compelled to accept this or any other reservation, although the situation admittedly continues to be delicate.

Further conferences were held to-day among the opponents of all reservations in the hope of working out some plan to get rid of the bill as a reservation which was put on by the Foreign Relations Committee. Indications continue that this movement will be successful, as a conclusion because two or three Republicans who are not in favor of the treaty have been won over to the Administration.

Unmoved by Mellon's Views

The Ways and Means Committee showed no indication to-day of being deterred by the opposition of the Treasury Department, voiced in yesterday's letter from Secretary Mellon. Republican members met this morning in executive session. They declared they were unmoved, but offered no other comment. One member, Representative James A. Frear, Republican of Wisconsin, sent a reply to the letter, in which he charged Mr. Mellon with seeking to defeat the legislation by leaving only the repeatedly rejected sales tax alternative.

After tentatively agreeing to two minor changes in the bonus bill the committee adjourned, with the understanding that final action would be taken to-morrow. The alterations strike out from the bill the clause requiring a veteran to make his choice from among the five options within six months after enactment and reduce from 40 to 25 per cent the premiums payable to the amount of base adjusted pay in figuring the value of home and farm aid grants.

A member of the American Legion, Representative Harry B. Hawes, Democrat of Missouri, delivered a vitriolic attack upon the committee's bill to-day. In unparaphrasing terms he described the measure as "an unfortunate child of Congress," whose father was Haste, its mother Frigate and its name is Bunk."

"The measure now under consideration proposes to sell the soldier a 'gold brick' to secure his vote," said Mr. Hawes. "It proposes to soothe the alarm of the overburdened taxpayer and control his vote. It is a 'get-rich-quick' program which, if presented by the government, would be a disgrace to the 'blue sky' law prohibition of every state in the Union."

Glad to Miss "Sob Stuff"

"It will be presented under a rule which will not permit debate or amendment. The rule has one advantage: It will prevent a deluge of 'sob stuff' speeches which will fill the red-blooded soldier with disgust."

"It has but two understandable motives: To save a vote or gain one."

"It is in reckless disregard of the President's advice, in defiance of the objections of the Secretary of the Treasury, and without respect for the warning of the Comptroller of the Currency."

"The soldier, when he understands, will condemn, and his anger will increase as his perplexities and annoyances multiply."

"The citizen, whom it attempts to delude, will secure the truth from a reliable source."

(Continued on next page)

Separate Treaty Is Not Recognized

Washington Will Maintain Firm Stand and Refuse to Heed Technicalities

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PARIS, March 13.—Payment to the United States of the \$240,000,000 claimed as the cost of occupying the Rhine was thrust into the remote future by a high authority in France to-day. The statement was made flatly that the United States forfeited all rights of priority in German payments by its failure to sign the Versailles treaty, and further that its claims under the separate treaty negotiated with Germany had no validity.

The position of the European countries involved is that under the Versailles treaty Germany is forced to recognize the prior rights of the Allies. This view is carried even to the extent of asserting that the United States has no right to dispose of the sequestered property in America belonging to the Germans and applying the proceeds to the claim. Such a proceeding, it was asserted, would first require the consent of the Allies who claim first lien on everything that Germany possesses in the way of assets.

Allies to Maintain Stand

The Tribune correspondent is given to understand that the Allies mean to stand on what they term their rights in this respect, even though it postpones the payment of the \$240,000,000 claim indefinitely. All emergencies are considered in this stand, including the possibility that Germany will not be able to make cash payments and thus make it necessary for the Allies to grant a moratorium, giving Germany time to readjust its exchange and reconstruct its industries. The Allies engaged to help in all these points, and it is hard to tell when the claim of the United States would come up for consideration.

He recalled that the agreement signed at Saturday by the Allied foreign ministers at Paris dealt only with the division of German payment in goods during 1922. While reparations are dealt with at Genoa, the claim of the United States will meet before that conference to discuss the intricate problems arising out of the American demand, and the representatives of the Allies were expected to be invited to have a say in the matter. Although it is hard to tell when the claim of the United States would come up for consideration.

Won't Recognize U. S. Berlin Pact

It is asserted to-day that the Allies never gave formal recognition to the German-American treaty, despite the fact that American representatives formally sounded out the separate governments. Therefore, since it was never recognized, it is regarded by the Allies merely as a second mortgage, with the Versailles treaty as first mortgage, which they claim gives the Allies supervisory powers over all German property until its prior claims are paid off.

It is held here that the next move in the treaty tangle must come from Germany. The Allies are expected to insist that the Allies are to get any immediate cash on its claim.

The French government is not yet officially informed of the claim made by Washington, and Mr. Jusserand has been instructed to make inquiries looking toward the opening of diplomatic conversations between Paris and Washington. In the view of the Allied ministers at their meeting on Saturday they held it was a case involving diplomatic negotiations between the various countries involved.

South African Red Rebels Financed From Outside; Officials Assert; Workers Ignore Strike Call

Planes Drop Food to Besieged Loyalists

PRETORIA, South Africa, March 13 (By The Associated Press).—Heavy casualties have been inflicted on the revolutionaries in the Rand gold mining area and more than 2,200 rebels have been taken prisoner by the government forces, it was announced to-day. The national troops are proceeding with great success against the Reds, according to an official communique. It said: "The total number of prisoners taken in the operations in the central area is 2,200. Our forces occupied with but slight casualties the high ground around Westville."

"In the eastern area Major General Van Deventer's troops forced the revolutionaries to retire into Benoni. In the western area our forces reached Krugersdorp, twenty-two miles northwest of Johannesburg, and are now pushing eastward. We have occupied Rietfontein, in British Bechuanaland."

Officers Guarding Mines Clubbed to Death; Situation Believed in Hand

CAPE TOWN, March 13.—A dispatch from General Smuts was read in the Assembly to-day, announcing that General Vandevanter, after the capture of Benoni, was marching on Brakpan. Colonel Hussey had occupied Roodeport and Florida and was marching on Maraisburg, where the revolutionaries occupy a strong position in the hills to the north.

Strikers Heavily Bombed

JOHANNESBURG, March 13.—Operations against the Rand gold mine strikers continued to-day in the vicinity of Pretoria. The Germiston railway revolutionaries were heavily bombed, but they persisted in their attempts to damage the railway, which they had succeeded in doing twice before. The line, however, had been repaired on both occasions.

One commando, 500 strong, which had succeeded in blowing up part of the railway at Rietfontein, was located and bombed by an airplane. The airplane dropped rations to a number of detached police officers who were besieged by the strikers.

It has been ascertained that a few officials who were guarding the Brakpan mines were clubbed to death after having surrendered when their ammunition ran out.

A volunteer power station has been successful in maintaining the lighting of the city.

Government forces have captured the important positions of Benoni and Dunsward, together with many prisoners. The government casualties were slight.

The night passed quietly. There was very little sniping or street firing.

Well in Hand, Says Smuts

Premier Smuts in an interview said the response to the government's call to form commandos had been magnificent. Farmers and others, men of every shade of political opinion, including even the laborers, were supporting the government. It should not take long to re-establish peaceful conditions.

Premier Smuts added that, while a general strike in South Africa has been declared, a mass of workers and trades unionists outside of the Rand have refused to be stampeded into it. The outstanding nature of the situation, he says, has been the exemplary behavior of the natives.

It is doubtful if Johannesburg ever experienced such a Sunday as yesterday, with airplanes incessantly whirling overhead and bombing, while revolutionaries indulged in intermittent bursts of machine-gun fire. Amid the hubbub of destruction the church bells continued ringing at the hours for service.

Reds' Funds From Abroad

LONDON, March 13 (By The Associated Press).—A dispatch from Johannesburg says: "The capture of spies and documents it was learned that the money for the 'Red revolution' came from abroad."

"It is expected that peace will soon be restored."

Advices from Johannesburg tend to show that the situation, which was extremely grave, is now well controlled by formidable forces of the government. Through the rebels and drop food and ammunition to besieged loyalists.

Johannesburg, which on Saturday was invested on three sides, is at the present time under the protection of the Krugersdorp, which was captured by the troops. The Pretoria-Germiston railway line was still being contested on Sunday, but with the capture of Benoni and Dunsward the

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The Administration leaders do not believe they will be compelled to accept this or any other reservation, although the situation admittedly continues to be delicate.

Further conferences were held to-day among the opponents of all reservations in the hope of working out some plan to get rid of the bill as a reservation which was put on by the Foreign Relations Committee. Indications continue that this movement will be successful, as a conclusion because two or three Republicans who are not in favor of the treaty have been won over to the Administration.

Unmoved by Mellon's Views

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After tentatively agreeing to two minor changes in the bonus bill the committee adjourned, with the understanding that final action would be taken to-morrow. The alterations strike out from the bill the clause requiring a veteran to make his choice from among the five options within six months after enactment and reduce from 40 to 25 per cent the premiums payable to the amount of base adjusted pay in figuring the value of home and farm aid grants.

A member of the American Legion, Representative Harry B. Hawes, Democrat of Missouri, delivered a vitriolic attack upon the committee's bill to-day. In unparaphrasing terms he described the measure as "an unfortunate child of Congress," whose father was Haste, its mother Frigate and its name is Bunk."

"The measure now under consideration proposes to sell the soldier a 'gold brick' to secure his vote," said Mr. Hawes. "It proposes to soothe the alarm of the overburdened taxpayer and control his vote. It is a 'get-rich-quick' program which, if presented by the government, would be a disgrace to the 'blue sky' law prohibition of every state in the Union."

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"It has but two understandable motives: To save a vote or gain one."

"It is in reckless disregard of the President's advice, in defiance of the objections of the Secretary of the Treasury, and without respect for the warning of the Comptroller of the Currency."

"The soldier, when he understands, will condemn, and his anger will increase as his perplexities and annoyances multiply."

"The citizen, whom it attempts to delude, will secure the truth from a reliable source."

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Senate to Take Bonus Without Test Vote on Debate Fails

Eleventh Hour Disagreement in Committee Is Likely to Throw Whole Issue Open to Amendments

WASHINGTON, March 13.—House leaders failed to-night in a conference with Chairman Fordney and members of the Ways and Means Committee to agree on a program for handling the soldiers' bonus bill. But, despite the disagreement, Mr. Fordney announced that he would call upon his committee for a favorable report on the measure to-morrow.

Heavy pressure from various elements in the House is declared to be the cause of the apparent upset in the plans to force the bill through the lower body under a suspension of the rule preventing amendments and requiring a straight vote for or against as it has been drafted by the committee.

In the face of signs of increasing objections to such a course, it has been confidently predicted there would be no hitch. To-night's disagreement was a complete surprise.

Had there been an agreement upon the suspension, the situation in the House is said to be somewhat different. It is expected that the bill as reported by the Ways and Means Committee would have passed easily. Should the bill now be considered by the House as a whole, it is expected that the debate would be a long one, and that the bill would be defeated by a decisive vote. The author will then offer it again as a reservation. It will be turned down also as a reservation, it is believed, although its supporters are hoping to muster enough strength for it at some stage of the proceedings before the final vote on the treaty for Senate Ratification.

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A member of the American Legion, Representative Harry B. Hawes, Democrat of Missouri, delivered a vitriolic attack upon the committee's bill to-day. In unparaphrasing terms he described the measure as "an unfortunate child of Congress," whose father was Haste, its mother Frigate and its name is Bunk."

"The measure now under consideration proposes to sell the soldier a 'gold brick' to secure his vote," said Mr. Hawes. "It proposes to soothe the alarm of the overburdened taxpayer and control his vote. It is a 'get-rich-quick' program which, if presented by the government, would be a disgrace to the 'blue sky' law prohibition of every state in the Union."

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Johnson Joins With Idaho Senator in Denouncing Covenant as an Alliance

WASHINGTON, March 13.—A vote on the Robinson amendment to the four-power treaty at 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, without further debate, was agreed to by the Senate this afternoon after a long argument.

Senator Swanson, of Virginia, Democrat, one of the leaders of the treaty opposition, proposed the agreement after conference with Senator Lodge and others, and it met no objection. Had an agreement not been reached Senator Lodge would have forced a night session.

It is expected that the Robinson amendment will be defeated by a decisive vote. The author will then offer it again as a reservation. It will be turned down also as a reservation, it is believed, although its supporters are hoping to muster enough strength for it at some stage of the proceedings before the final vote on the treaty for Senate Ratification.

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